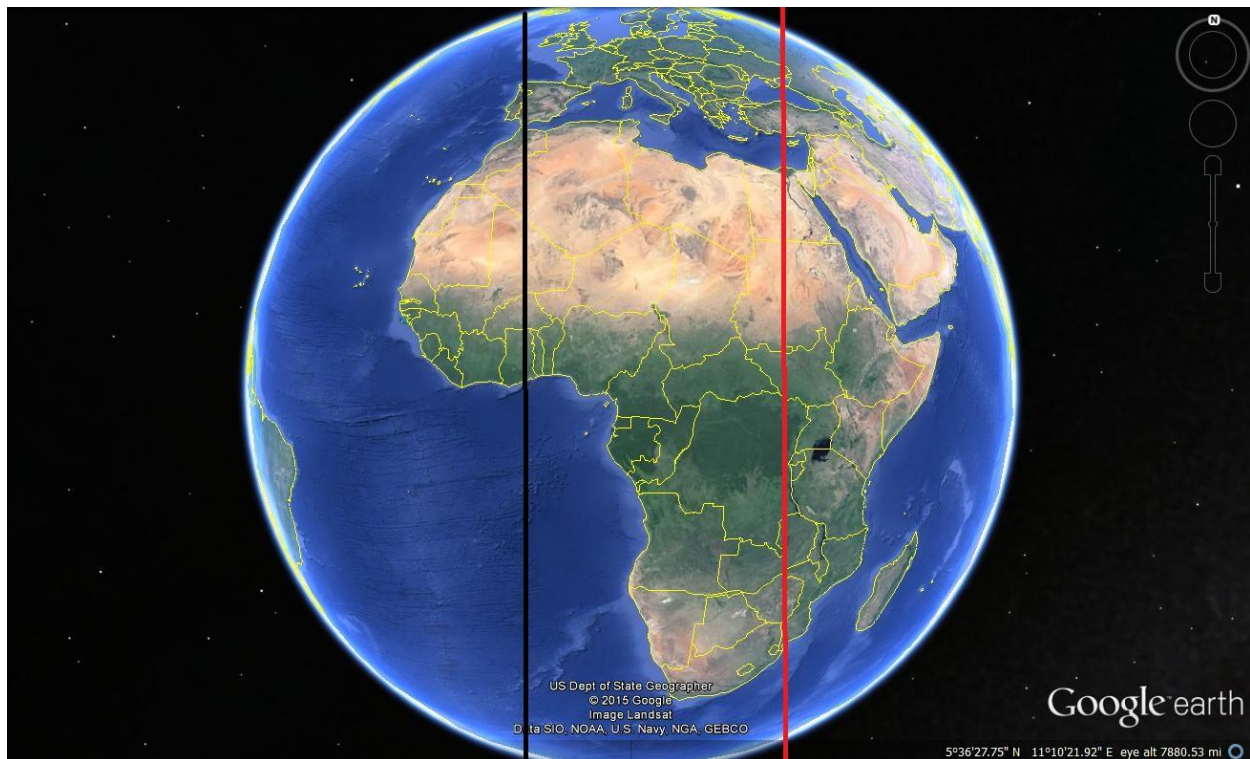


Lesson 3

Decoding of Megalithic Structures – Mexico, Cuicuilco's Great Circle

In lesson 1 we learnt that our modern day Greenwich/Prime Meridian is arbitrary to say the least especially now that we've made a mathematical link to Giza's Great Pyramid. Both sets of modern day and ancient day cartographers use the equator as zero degrees, zero minutes and zero seconds for reference in both ancient and modern day seen in figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3.1 Google Earth's two line of Greenwich/Prime Meridian Longitude



The black line represent our modern day longitude reference of 0°0'0" while the red line represent our ancient ancestors longitude reference of 0°0'0" with a difference of 31°8'0.8". We've found the calibrator to align their ancient mathematical system that Carl names it to be the "Pyramid Matrix".

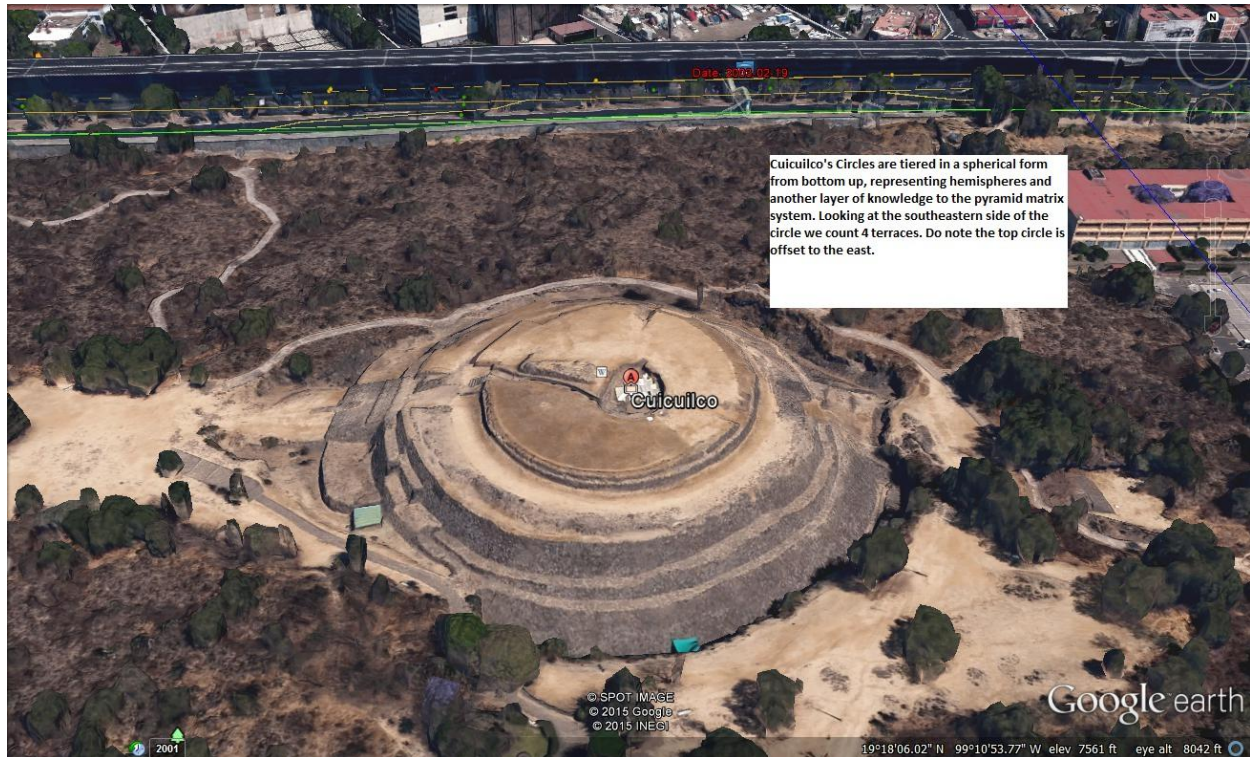
Figure 3.2 Great Giza Pyramid, 0°/360° Greenwich/Prime Meridian, Longitude



In this lesson we'll uncover a new layer taught to us by Cuiculco that will point us in the direction of Egypt even more so. Carl speaks of a spherical mathematical relationship when proofing that the pyramids at Giza play a part in the circle's positioning system - after all, in order to find these circles we had to place Greenwich/Prime Meridian over the Great Giza Pyramid.

How do we find any coordinate relationship between the circles we've found in lesson 2 to Giza, let alone Giza's Pyramids? Let's take a hard look at Mexico's Cuiculco great circle for a moment in figure 3.3.

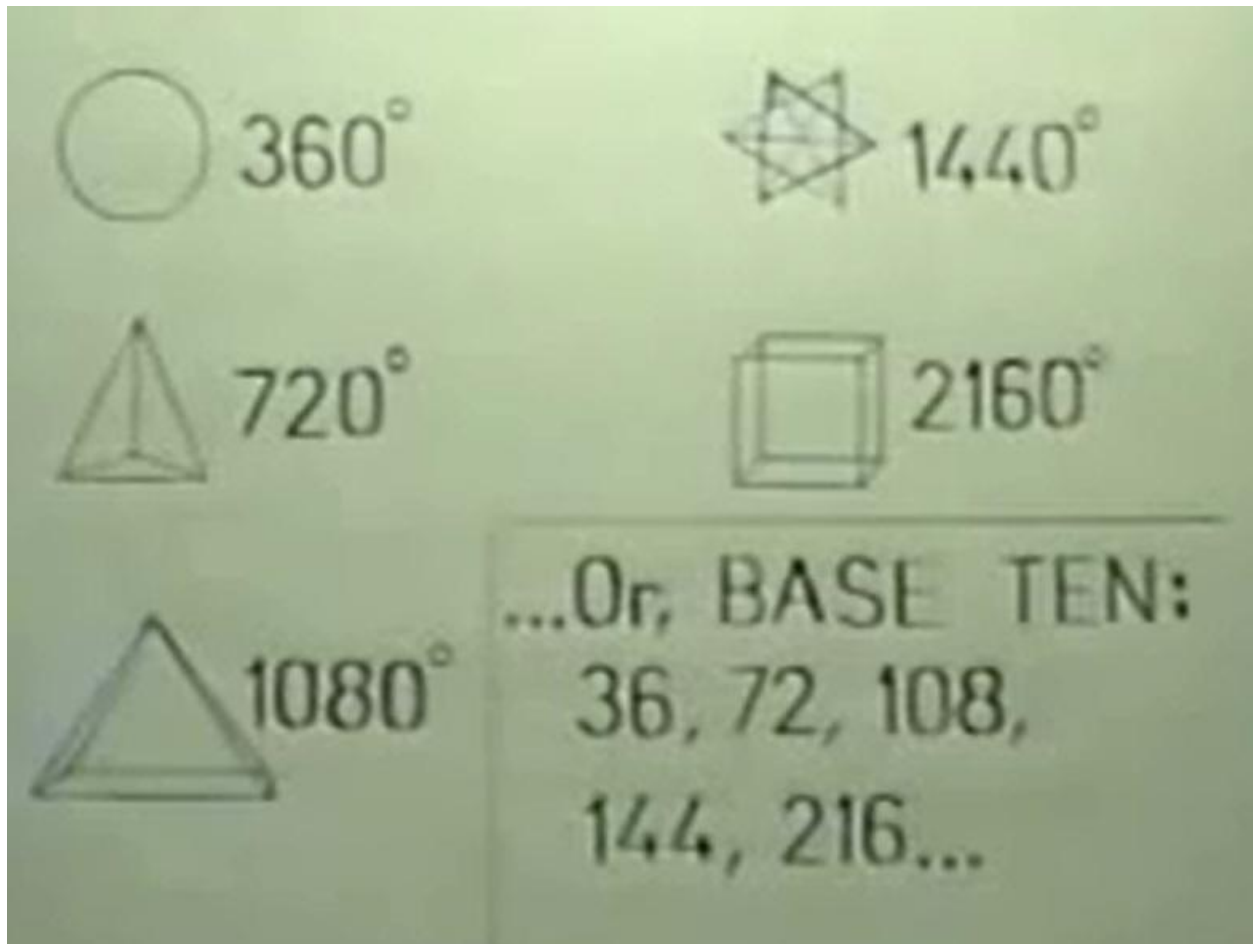
Figure 3.3 – Spherical Cuicuilco Circles



In figure 3.3 we see that Cuicuilco's circle consists of four circles tiered upon one another to represent what Carl says to show hemispheres. Well Carl is on the right path but I'll note this now to gain interests for people in the music and energy fields that there is indeed 4 layers of ionospheres (D,E,F layers and Es). We'll talk more about the energy and music relationships found within this pyramid matrix later on. We need to keep the train consistently on the low level layers of knowledge first before jumping on our space craft and venturing into the known. We're still plugging away on the base system, so let's keep Cuicuilco basic and take its 4 circles to the next level - spherical geodetics. The math system is also easy like in lesson 2. All we have to do is see what our ancestors told us using their system.

Let's first look at what geometric forms are. I'll use Carl's illustration once again to explain the numbering system(s) relationship in figure 3.4.

Figure 3.4 – Geometric Shapes



These constants represent our constants as well seen across some megalithic structures and earthworks seen all over Earth. They're many constants in today's math, science and physics and other branches of more advanced systems then I'll ever know. Constants like Pi being 3.14152 is probably one the best known constants in the modern day form of mathematics that is world-wide known, taught and accepted. Did our very ancient ancestors use Pi or knew something of it? It is argued throughout the mathematician experts seeing we keep finding Pi ($\pi \approx 3.14$) relationships in our very ancient world. Let's see how our ancestors designed their megalithic structures and why they were built where they are even more.

If we think back to Stonehenge for a moment and look at the only complete circle that used to be made up of a complete 360 circle and like the other circles at Cuicuilco, Newark, Golring Germany they too tell us 360.

Let's apply Pi (π) to 360 and see what we find.

$$360 \times \pi = 1130.973355$$

Is this another coordinate whole number? Is this the product of one constant and another constant? Will two constants lead to one other constant? Are we to think like we do now? Are we to think like they did back then? Do we assume they had no idea of π or of an idea of π ? We learnt that several circles on Earth in lesson 2 have quite the relationship to one another and is pending criticism that it's all one big coincidence. Let's simply try out π with the circles we already know about.

But before we run π through the mill in respect to these circles we should be aware of what a circle's radian is measured at. All circles no matter their proportions (10 ft, 100 ft, 10,000 ft wide) all have a radian that equal one another.

Here is how our modern math system proofs this:

The Radian Circle

One radian (its radius) = 57.29 degrees

$Pi = 180$ degrees

$180/57.29 = 3.14195$

Therefore, one Pi is equal to 3.14196 radians

And $360/2\pi = R = 57.29577951$ degrees

Pretty basic mathematics still but I like many failed to relate π to prove that Giza was a part of this matrix system that Carl calls it because I was not thinking like our ancestors. I was too caught up with modern day constants and our own math system using today's coordinates especially longitudes. Nevertheless, Carl found the system and proof we need to slide Giza into this Pyramid Matrix system once and for all. Project KINDS will explain a different kind of constant(s) and system our ancients used.

Let's take Cuicuilco's 4 terraces and divide them by 4π to that of a complete 360 degree circle.

$360/4\pi = 28.64788976$

That $\frac{1}{2}$ of the R – The Radian

$R/2 = 28.64788976$

$57.29577951 / 2 = 28.64788976$

And this is how they did it without using $Pi - 3.14$. But what are we supposed to do with it? Carl explains to give this number back to 360^* . Why?

$360 \times 28.64788976 = 10,313.24031$

10,313.24031 is the area of any 360^* circle. If we look at today's math to prove this, it looks like this;

Today's math to find Area of a circle (over explained)

Radian squared x Pi = Area of a Circle

$R = 57.29577951$

Squared = 2

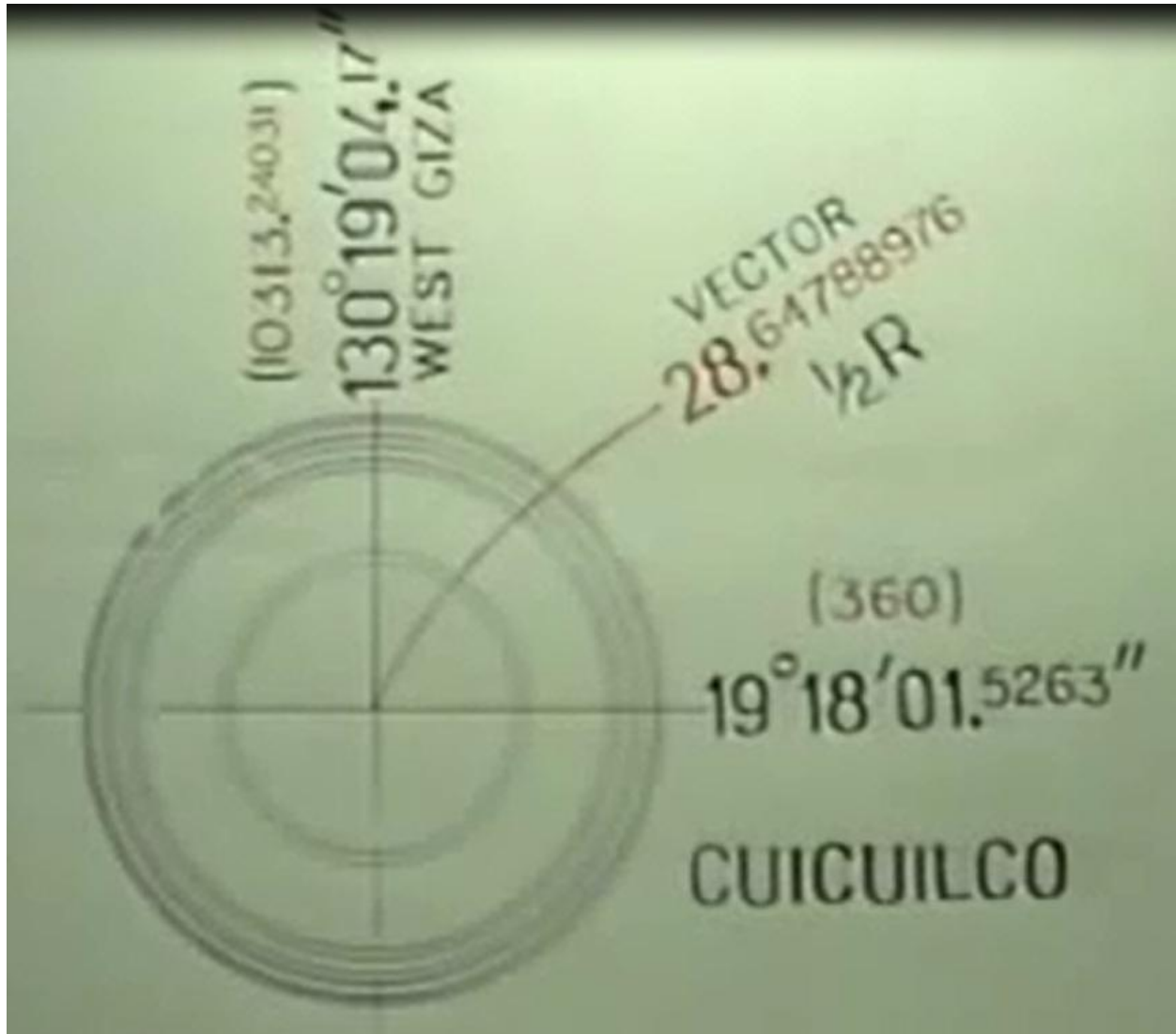
$Pi = 3.141592$

$R^2 \times \pi = AC$

$$3282.80635 \times 3.141592 = 10,313.24031$$

That's two different math systems isn't? One with π and the other without it. Both proof one another, but we cannot say we used the pyramid matrix system to find what I'm about to show without using their system's proof in figure 3.5 via Carl Munck's illustration.

Figure 3.5 – Cuiculco's Longitude, Latitude and Grid Vector



Cuiculco's basic message to us is that it knows circular mathematics.

Cuiculco's Grid Coordinates:

Latitude: $19^{\circ} 18' 1.05263 (360)$

Longitude: $130^{\circ} 19' 4.175401''$ W.Giza ($10,313.240 = \text{area of a circle}$)

Grid Vector: $28.64788976 (1/2 R, \text{Long/Lat} = \text{Grid Vector})$

Is this an equation? Spherical math related?

What is the modern day formula for the surface area of a sphere?

$R^2 \times \pi \times 4 = \text{SAS}$ (surface area of a sphere)

$\text{SAS} = 41,252.96125$

We might as well include the volume of a sphere here too. Why? We are working with circles aren't we?

$4\pi \times R^3 / 3 = \text{VS}$ (Volume of a Sphere)

$\text{VS} = 787,873.5238$ cubits degrees

This gives us 3 modern day " π " proofed mathematical equations to determine the area of a circle, the surface area of a sphere and the volume of a sphere.

Area of a Circle

$R^2 \times \pi = \text{AC}$

$3282.80635 \times 3.141592 = 10,313.24031$

Surface Area of a Sphere

$R^2 \times \pi \times 4$

$57.29577951^2 \times 3.141592 = 41,252.96125$

Volume of a Sphere

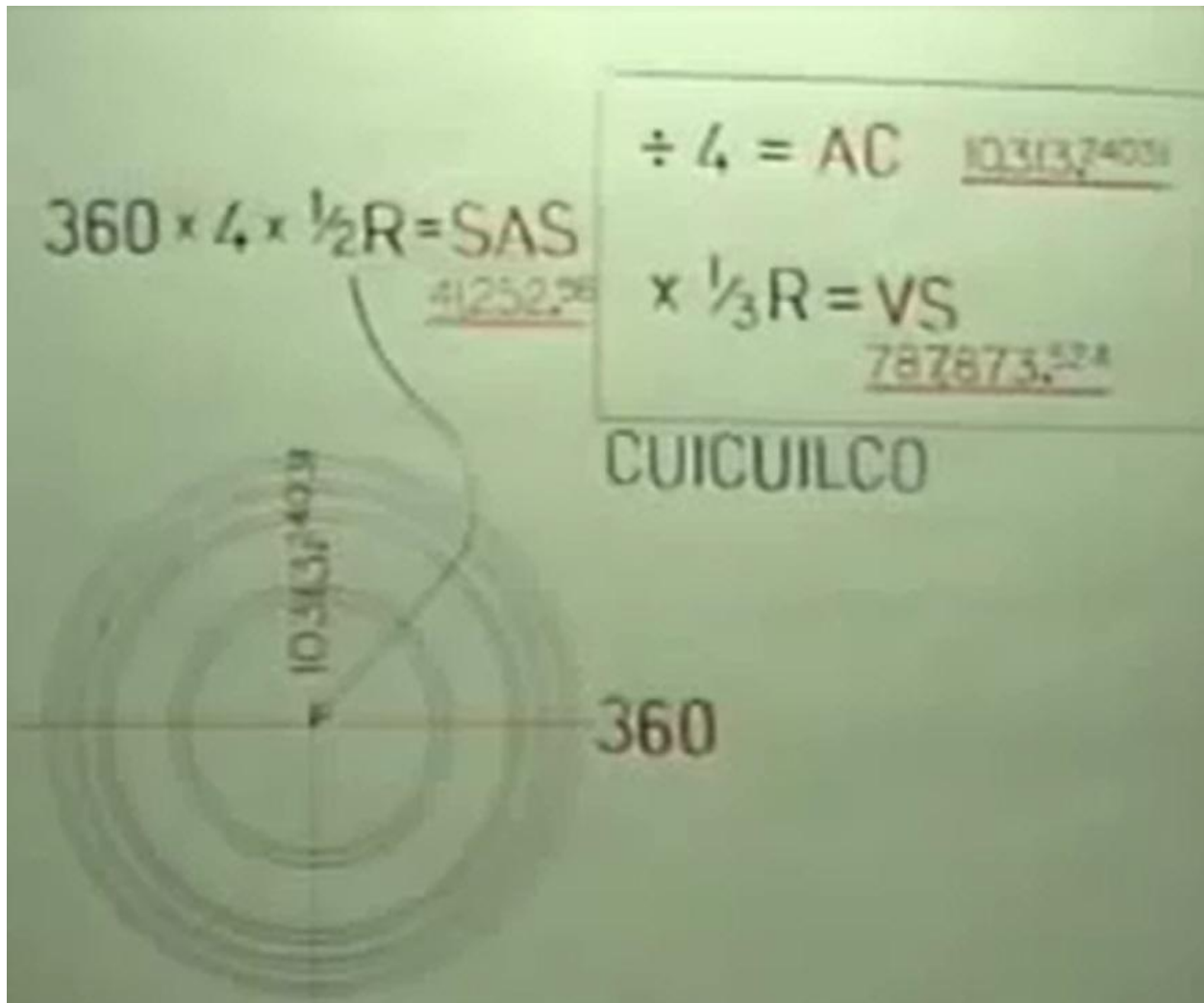
$4\pi \times R^3 / 3 = \text{VS}$

$4 \times 3.141592 \times 57.29577951^3 / 3 = 787,873.5238$ cubits degrees

To ancient thought as Carl puts it, Pi was not in their formula explained at Cuicuilco as seen in figure 3.4

Before you ask where the $1/3$ comes from in the Volume of a Sphere formula, take a good hard look at the top terrace set back of the other stacked 3 terraces in Figure 3.3. That's 1 circle over 3 other circles or $1/3$ the radian.

Figure 3.4 – No Pi in ancient math system



Cuicuilco explains this formula literally step by step:

360×4 (that's 4 terraces) $\times \frac{1}{2}R = \text{SAS} = 41252.96125$

Divide SAS 41252.96125 by 4 (4 terraces) to get AC = 10313.24031

Take SAS = 41252.96125 $\times \frac{1}{3}R = \text{VS} = 787,873.5238$

$\frac{1}{3}R = 19.09859317$ (1 terrace over 3 terraces times the radian)

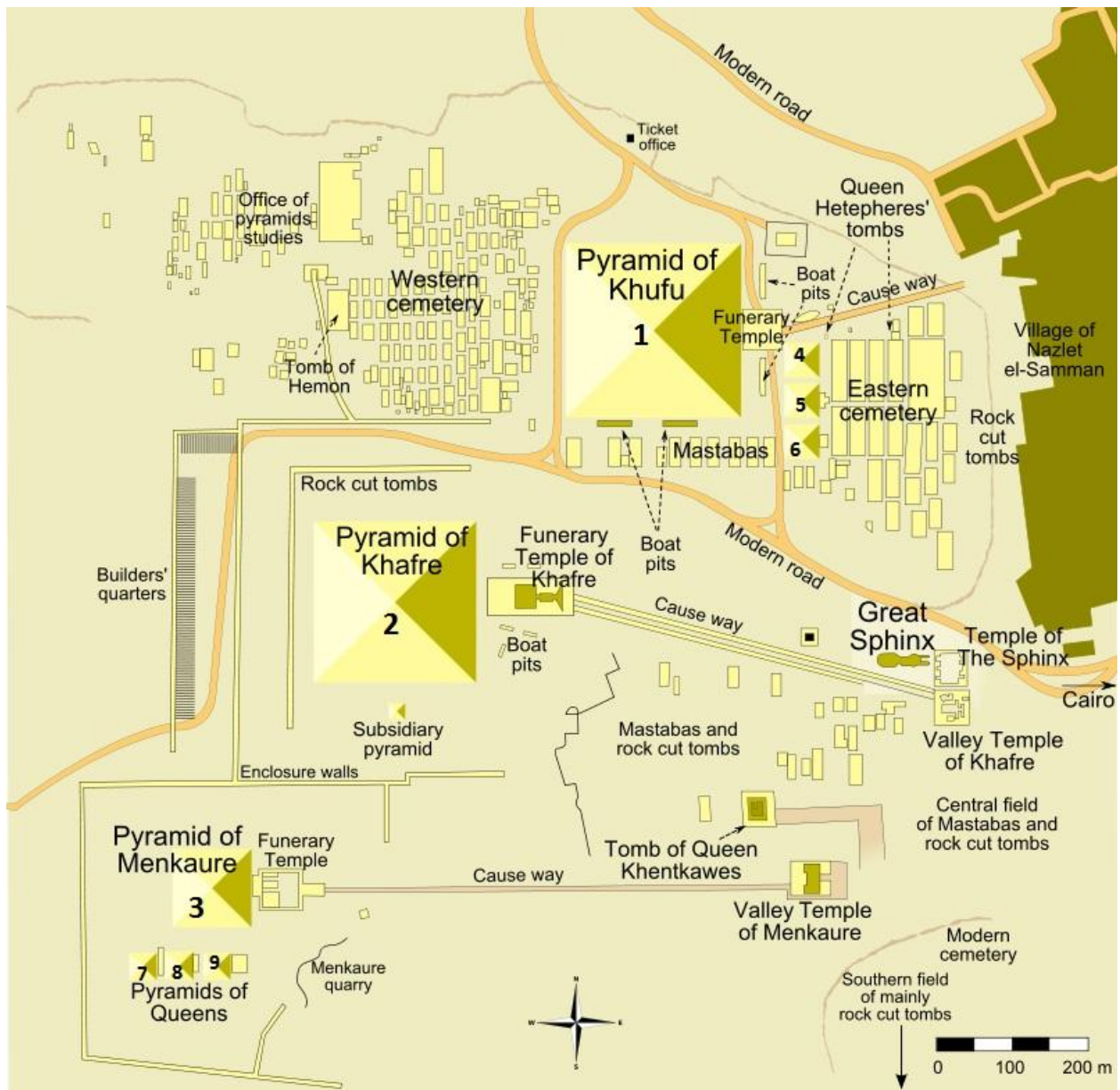
And we didn't have to use π at all to prove they knew another mathematical system being our today's system with π . Is this merely still coincidence? Can someone tell me the odds? If you said this is merely coincidence still and that the odds are still in the house's favor of proving our ancestors knew nothing of math systems, geodetics, global positioning systems etc... then have a look at the next page and then tell me the odds are still in the house's favor – figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5 – Giza Complex in Egypt



The Grid Latitude of the 3 smaller pyramids falls precisely on Grid Coordinates:
Latitude of Pyramids 7,8,9 south of the Mycerinus Pyramid are: (seen with the orange line)
 $29^{\circ} 58' 24.5261363$ that's 41,252.96127 when multiplied together which equals the SAS.

Figure 3.6 Giza's Pyramid Names and Numbering References



Is someone still keeping tabs of the odds of all this?

Lesson 3 Conclusion:

After how many years, after how many theories, after how many attempts to explain why the Pyramids are laid out the way they are? To think that all we needed to do was to read circles, read their language, see what they left us, for all to see and especially from above. Is it possible without some kind of flying apparatus and technology to lay out Giza and the other circles where they are at? Is it conceivable to think outside the box about our ancient ancestors had such technology? Is that all what the Pyramids are for – global geodetics to prove they knew this math system? Question, questions and more questions now... now that we know their language. All we have to do is ask them, keep on running their numbers through the mill to find more numbers – numbers in which I highly suspect will answer such questions and yes Carl explains and says so. But anyone can do this; now that we know the language spoken – Radian based Mathematics -